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Kennedy Vows To Take Issues To The People

AFL-CIO Leaders to Give Labor Day Radio Talks

UAW President Walter P. Reuther will be one of four AFL-CIO officials to be heard on national radio networks on Labor Day, Sept. 5.

Here is the schedule:

AFL-CIO President George Meany will be heard on the American Broadcasting Co. network, 7:15 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time (EDT).

AFL-CIO Vice President Walter P. Reuther will speak over the Columbia Broadcasting System, 8:15 p.m., EDT.

AFL-CIO Vice President Al J. Hayes will broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System, 9:15 p.m., EDT.

AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler will talk on the National Broadcasting Co. network 9:30 p.m., EDT.

WASHINGTON—Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate for President, has indicated that if the liberal legislation he favors fails to pass Congress he will go over the heads of the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition and the Eisenhower administration and take the issues to the people in his campaign.

Kennedy indicated this possibility after the Senate voted 51-44 against an amendment offered by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. Mex.) which would have tied medical care for the aged to the social security system.



—AP Photo
FORMER PRESIDENT Harry S. Truman pulls out a chair for Democratic Presidential nominee Sen. John F. Kennedy during a visit they had in the famed Truman Library. Kennedy received a warm welcome, and a firm pledge of support from Truman, who will campaign actively in support of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. Earlier, Kennedy visited Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., who also said she would give the Massachusetts Senator her full support.

Kennedy told a press conference, in effect, that if another liberal measure he is supporting—the \$1.25 federal minimum wage—fails to pass, he would favor adjourning the Congress and taking the issues to the voters.

He said he saw no reason to “pass bills that are hopelessly inadequate. I don’t think that would serve any purpose. I favor desisting here and taking the issue to the people.”

Earlier, Kennedy and his running mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, majority leader who is the Democratic candidate for Vice President, had persuaded the Senate to adopt the \$1.25 minimum wage, over the bitter opposition of forces led by Vice President Richard Nixon.

The House of Representatives, however, has voted for a bill that boosts the minimum to only \$1.15 and extends coverage to only 1.4 million more workers, rather than the 4 million more who would receive it if the Kennedy-backed Senate measure should become law.

A Senate-House joint conference committee has been appointed to decide this issue, but the lineup of members holds out little hope for the \$1.25 since the committee is loaded with members of the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition that jammed through the so-called labor reform bill last year.

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Court Decision Backs Job Transfer Clause

A decision by Federal District Court Judge Ralph M. Freeman has thrown the court’s weight behind a UAW contract clause designed specifically to protect workers from losing their jobs and their contract when their employers change location.

Since the nation’s unions began inserting job transfer clauses into their agreements some 10 years ago, federal courts had never before been called upon to make the protective clause stand meaningful and binding.

Earlier National Labor Relations Board rulings had proved ineffective.

Previously denied an injunction to keep Detroit’s Crescent Brass and Pin Co. from moving its equipment to Americus, Georgia, the UAW returned to the court of Judge Freeman in search of an order to compel Crescent to respect the current agreement.

According to Douglas Fraser, co-director of Region 1A, since the UAW-Crescent contract doesn’t expire until Nov. 26, 1961, Judge Freeman’s order means:

● Should the company move to Georgia immediately—as it announced it hopes to—the firm’s present 48 workers must be given the

right to accept employment at the Georgia site.

● All existing working conditions, wages and social security fringe benefits negotiated by the UAW and in the contract must remain intact.

● Any new employees hired at the Georgia site will come under the terms of the UAW contract.

Crescent workers—members of UAW Local 408—struck last April 12

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Annual Improvement Factor Due; Boosts Wages \$120 Million a Year

September’s beginning will signal the start of new wage increases that will total \$120 million over the next 12 months for UAW members in auto, farm equipment and related industries.

In other words: it’s annual improvement factor time!

The increased earnings immediately will be put to work buoying up the nation’s economy.

Most of the million UAW members who will benefit will see their hourly pay climb 6c while the remainder (on higher-

rated jobs) will receive pay increases ranging up to 10c hourly.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler begin paying UAW members the new, higher rate the first of the month.

Hundreds of other agreements recognize the same contract anniversary date for wage increases based on productivity.

Remaining contracts—mainly in the agricultural implement industry—call for yearly pay increases later in the month or in early October.

UAW statisticians have

kept a running account on the outstanding success of the union’s yearly pay increase formula—hinged to productivity—since it was first negotiated in 1948.

Twelve years ago, the first improvement factor was 3c an hour. Minimum is now 6c or 2.5% of the member’s hourly rate, whichever is greater. Three-dollar-an-hour UAW members, for example, this month begin receiving an additional 7.5c hourly.

Minimum yearly increase to UAW members from the
Continued on Page 12

Atlantic City Picked Again

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—The UAW’s 18th Constitutional Convention will be held here from March 30 to April 6, 1962.

Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, reported to the UAW International Executive Board that it was impossible to establish a convention meeting the requirements of the union in any other city during the period set by the Constitution in 1962.

Have You Thought About How Important Your Vote Is To You? (See Center Section)

GM Appeals Compensation Ruling On Buffalo Area Chevy Plants

BUFFALO — General Motors, which learns slowly when at all, trampled long precedent here in its appeal against an Unemployment Compensation ruling it has already lost in several other states.

GM's appeal from a referee's decision here was holding up about \$500,000 benefits awarded to several thousand Buffalo area workers.

Well-established past practice has it that both management and unions end all appeals once they have lost two on a particular matter. The rules also call for compliance with decisions of state boards pending appeals.

Involved here is the same sort of story as that at the Buick Fisher Body plant in Flint, Mich., where GM tried to bar workers from Unemployment Compensation benefits after they were laid off because of a shortage of parts from the Mansfield, O. plant where other UAW members were on strike.

GM argued here that Buffalo workers affected by a strike at the Chevrolet plant here should not be eligible for Unemployment Compensation benefits because the Buffalo area plants were "one establishment." The corporation won its case as far as the plants within the fence at the main plant are concerned, but the referee ruled that the other plants (from four to 15 miles away) were "separate establishments." Workers in these plants were to receive their Unemployment Compensation benefits.

It is this ruling that General Motors is now appealing.

Although the Mansfield, O., strike dates to the fall of 1957, and several millions of dollars have been awarded to GM workers, not one cent has ever found its way into workers' hands—because GM keeps car-

rying its appeals from one level to another.

Repeating an old Joe Louisism, a GM worker here commented: "General Motors can run, but it can't hide. We'll collect."

N.J. President Named To Labor Scholarship

METUCHEN, N.J.—John Szarejko, president of Local 980 and an officer of the local almost since its formation, has been selected as the UAW candidate for the

Szarejko will be 'on campus' at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (one of Cornell's schools) during the two-year program. He will do one year of classroom study and one year of on-the-job training; the training program may require some travelling, including abroad.

Recommended by Region 9 Director Martin Gerber and Victor G. Reuther, director of the UAW's Washington office, Szarejko will receive a scholarship financed by the National Institute on Labor Education, of which Brendan Sexton, former UAW education director, is a member of the board of directors.

The Local 980 president is a member of the first of several groups of trade unionists who will be taking the Cornell program.

Szarejko, who is married and the father of a 12-year-old daughter, will get leave of absence from the Ford Motor Co. in order to take part in the labor training program.

It is anticipated that workers who take the program will resume an active role in the labor movement upon their return.



JOHN SZAREJKO

International Labor Training Program at Cornell University.



21-YEAR-OLD Maryann Elizabeth Cinque shows you the lovely lengths New York City's Labor Day Parade Committee went to try to top last year's 150,000-man march. Think they'll make it? We didn't leave Maryann a leg to stand on in this picture, but believe us, she's got 'em. We suggest you get out and see for yourself. A secretary at the Jacob Ruppert Brewing Co., Maryann is a member of the Office Employees International Union. She appeared at hundreds of union meetings promoting union-made products and the Labor Day Parade. So we're promoting her right back.

Buffalo Plans Big Senior Citizens Night

BUFFALO — The UAW is planning a big Senior Citizens' Night here Sept. 28 in Kleinhan's Music Hall.

The event will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Social Security Act, and the 10th anniversary of the winning of the first UAW Pension Plan.

It will also commemorate the outstanding progress made in the Buffalo area on the Senior Citizens program.

Three major Senior Citizens community centers are going strong in this area and are an example to all who are interested in learning what can be done in this field.

A dinner and dance are being planned for the occasion.

There is a possibility that UAW President Walter Reuther will speak and use the opportunity to kick off a concentrated political action drive in New York state.

Mayor Frank Sedita (Dem.), a strong supporter of the

Senior Citizens program, has named Norm Deermeyer, president of Local 850, as chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Recreation for the Elderly. Mayor Sedita is going all-out to help promote the success of the Senior Citizens Night.

The UAW's Retired Workers Council in the Buffalo area is financing a large part of this evening's program.

Cooperating in organizing the program is Jack Kirisits, president of the Retired Workers Council. Working closely with him is Harold Troldi, UAW sub-regional director.

Forand Named To Head Senior Citizens-For-Kennedy

WASHINGTON — Congressman Aime J. Forand (Dem.-R.I.) has agreed to serve as national chairman of the Senior Citizens-for-Kennedy Committee.

This organization, which will headquarter in Washington, D. C., will concentrate its efforts on voters over 65 years of age.

Appointment of Congressman Forand, author of the Forand Bill on medical care for the aged, followed a meeting between the Rhode Island Representative and Senator Kennedy at his office in Washington.

The Senior Citizens-for-Kennedy group will operate under the overall direction of the Citizens-for-Kennedy Committee.

Congressman Forand told Senator Kennedy he was pleased to accept this appointment because of the lead "Senator Kennedy has taken in legislation for the aged. His sponsorship of the medical care for the aged bill in the Senate, his work to enact legislation to provide housing for the aged and his work as Vice-Chairman of the Senate committee on the Problems of the Aged are all indications of Senator Kennedy's interest in this vital field.

"Our principal objective will be to bring Senator Kennedy's record to the attention of older citizens throughout the Nation as well as to underline the objectives of the Democratic Party as evidenced by the very strong Democratic Party platform plank adopted at the national convention regarding this problem."

The Democratic platform called for an end to the neglect of our older citizens and pledged a program to effect



REP. A. J. FORAND

paid-up medical insurance upon retirement, special housing initiated for older people and support of state efforts to bring care in nursing homes and other institutions for the aged up to desirable minimum.

Senator Kennedy said he was honored to have Congressman Forand head up this vital committee. "The

fact that Congressman Forand whose lifetime interest is this problem should agree to head this Committee is a great honor to me. I know that Congressman Forand's direction of this citizen's group will be most effective and helpful to the campaign."

Congressman Forand pointed out that in the field of the aged, Senator Kennedy has co-sponsored other legislation dealing with problems of older people; introduced legislation and urged that social security payments be increased to keep pace with the cost of living.

The Senator's speech in 1958 called attention to a "Ten-Point Bill of Rights for Older Citizens," serving as the basis of legislative action since then.

Jobs, Not Horses, N.J. CIO Urges

TRENTON, N.J. — The State CIO Council announced its opposition to the establishment of a harness race-track in the Secaucus meadows.

In a letter to the members of the legislative committee considering bills to limit harness tracks in New Jersey, State CIO President Joel R. Jacobson stated the union preferred to see the Secaucus meadows used for industrial expansion and the development of job opportunities rather than another horse racing establishment.

Said he: "The answer to New Jersey's shrinking job market, caused by automation and plant migration to low-wage areas in the south, is not more two-dollar windows but more hundred-dollar-plus pay checks.

YOU CAN'T MISS

WITH UNION LABEL SHOP CARD AND SERVICE BUTTON

2,100 At Waterbury's Retired Workers Picnic

WATERBURY, Conn. — More than 2,100 people—the largest gathering of retired and old people in city history — took part in this year's Waterbury Area Retired Workers Council picnic.

Frank Santaguida, of UAW Local 1251, said only 1,100 people turned up for the council's last picnic, in 1958. Santaguida is executive director of the council, which had its beginning when the four area UAW locals—1078, 1251, 1565 and 1604—got together on the idea in 1957.

It is estimated that the UAW alone has about 2,000 retired members in the area.

Top labor and political leaders were on hand at the picnic.

Region 9-A Director Charles Kerrigan, who worked closely with the Waterbury locals in setting up the council, was a special guest. Others included Mayor Edward D. Bergin and William J. Derwin, supervisor of recreation for the Waterbury Parks Department.

Lt. Gov. John Dempsey, representing Gov. Ribicoff, commended the council on its ac-

tivities. He said Connecticut will be recognized at the President's Conference on the Aging because of the interest and activity shown in the state.

Among those speaking briefly was John J. Driscoll, sub-regional director of the UAW. Retired people, he said, should not feel that they have lost their voice in the community. Those who haven't registered should do so, he urged.

The day's program included a dance contest, an amateur contest, the speakers, four bingo games, refreshments and informal activities such as bocci, cards and horseshoes. A 20-piece orchestra, supplied by the AFL-CIO Musicians Union, was a special feature.

Regional News

You'll find UAW EYE OPENER EVERY WEEKDAY MORNING On your radio dial

Skilled Trades Fight To Keep Craft Rules

The UAW skilled trades advisory committee met in Detroit last month and heard UAW Vice President Richard T. Gosser outline the duties of the committee and the program of the skilled trades department, of which he is director.

The meeting made an exhaustive study of the non-apprenticeable classifications introduced by management

Council Backs Sears Boycott

CHICAGO — The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting here in mid-August, launched a nationwide consumer boycott of the big Sears Roebuck & Co. chain.

The council, in a statement endorsing the boycott which began in San Francisco and was backed by the National Chain Store Committee of the Retail Clerks, charged Sears was engaging "in a calculated and concerted effort to deprive its employees of their right to union protection."

"This is the outfit that put the notorious Nathan Shefferman into business," the statement said. "When Shefferman's illegal anti-union activities were exposed by the McClellan committee, Sears publicly apologized and pledged it would never again resort to such tactics. Yet today it has intensified its aggressive war against unions on a nationwide basis."

The council referred specifically to the firing of 262 members of the Retail Clerks, Building Service Employees, Office Workers and the Building trades from the Sears store in San Francisco because they refused to cross a Machinists picketline. It declared that there were other examples of this same action in St. Louis.

in moves intended to dilute the genuine trades.

The committee urged that efforts be made to keep them and not allow them to be destroyed to gain a temporary few cents an hour.

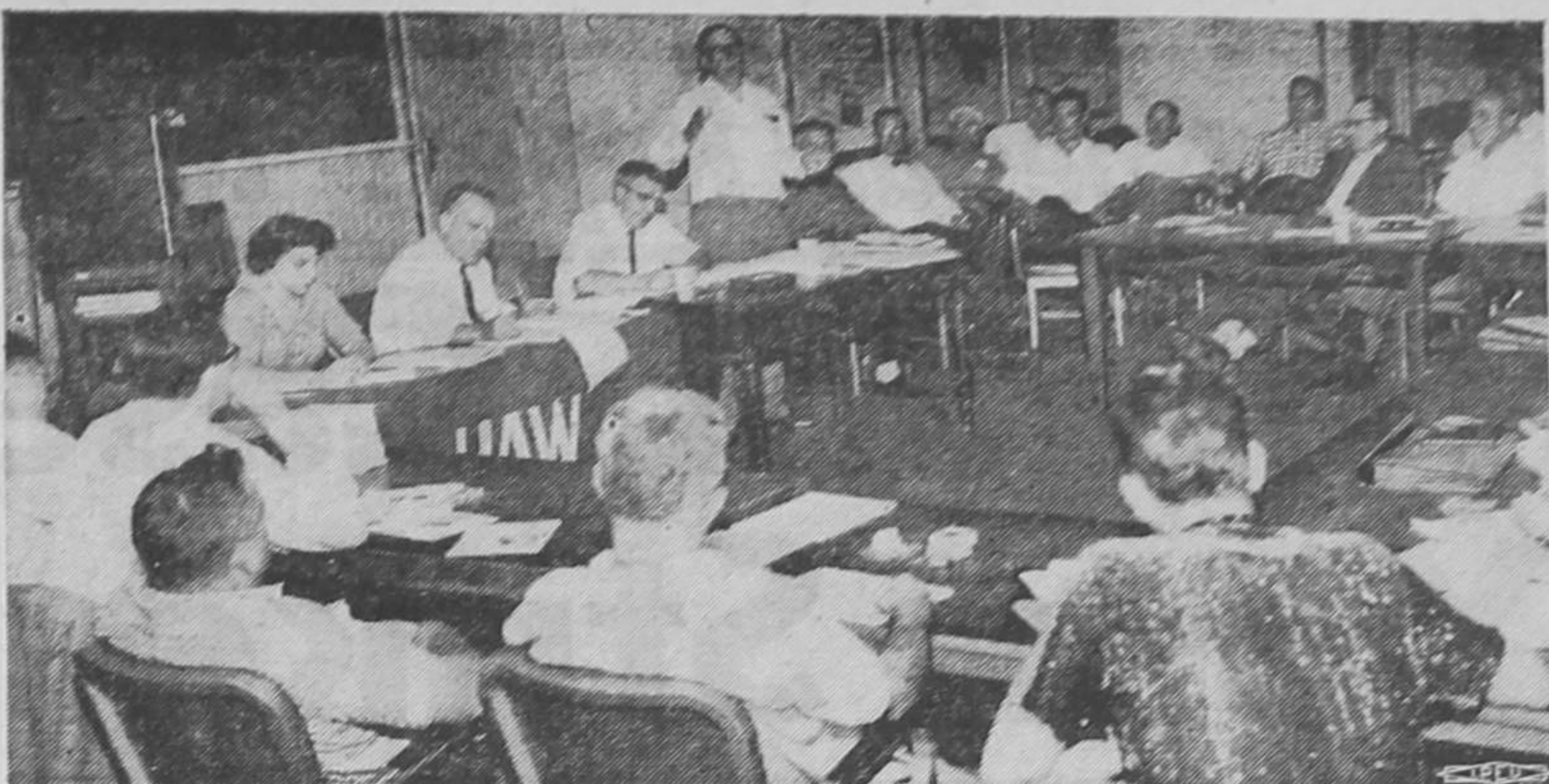
Nat Weinberg, director of the UAW special projects and economic analysis department, talked on the "Aches and Pains of the Machine Tool Industry," and told of a survey in this field made by Prof. Seymour Melman of Columbia University.

The committee acted on almost a dozen resolutions, ranging from technical points and organizing the unorganized to recommendations for area meetings, which will be presented to the international executive board.

The committee, composed of a member and alternate from the nine subdivisions of the union's skilled trades membership, will meet again prior to the International Skilled Trades Conference in December.

Attending the meeting were: Aircraft, Harper Johnson, Local 148; Agricultural Implementation, James Kalasardo, Local 6; LeRoy Miller, alternate, Local 865; Chrysler, Evan Lininger, Local 685; Max Winn, alternate, Local 140; Ford, William Rossi, Local 600; Jesus Chantres, alternate, Local 600; General Motors, Elwood Moore, Local 326; Wilbur Tibbets, alternate, Local 467; Independents, Carl Daniels, Local 5; Frank Binder, alternate, Local 72; Jobbing Shops, Robert Mills, Local 155; Joseph Danz, alternate, Local 72; Miscellaneous, Michael Vernovai, Local 1251; William Welsh, alternate, Local 957; Parts, John Newton, Local 12; James McKay, alternate, Local 153.

Eric John, Local 200, Canadian Region, and Adam Urquhart, Local 160, G.M. sub-council No. 8, attended as observers.



UAW SKILLED TRADES Advisory Committee members hear Vice President Richard T. Gosser (standing) during a meeting held in Detroit. Gosser, director of the union's skilled trades department, outlined the program of the department.

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Reuther Urges Congress Attack Problems Caused by Automation

UAW President Walter P. Reuther has urged Congress to wage an all-out attack on the human, social and economic problems that have been created by automation and general technological advance in American industry.

The UAW president's views were presented in a statement delivered to the subcommittee on automation and energy resources of the Joint Congressional Committee at the request of the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.).

Such problems, Reuther said, while serious enough in and of themselves, have been aggravated and intensified by reason of their development during a period of economic stagnation, as he described the past seven years.

Reuther called for remedial measures including:

- Institution of a Permanent Commission on Technological Change.
- Area redevelopment for sites hard hit by technological dislocation.
- Legislation to meet the special needs of displaced workers, including programs for vocational training and early retirement under social security for older workers who become permanently unemployed because of age.
- Relocation allowances for

workers who choose to leave chronically distressed areas.

- A higher minimum wage and reduction of the standard workweek.
- Federal standards for unemployment insurance.
- Strengthening the public employment service.

Proposals designed to protect unemployed workers and their families and communities directly affected by industrial obsolescence or rapid technological change, as well as programs to restore full production and full employment.

While automation itself is not primarily responsible for the economic troubles which affect the United States presently, Reuther pointed out, the problems it has created have been accentuated by a limping economy that has grown in recent years at less than half the rate of 5% held by most economists and government leaders to be the minimum necessary for America to return to full employment and full production.

"For most of the past five years," he said, "our economy has failed to generate the purchasing power necessary to absorb the volume of goods and services which we have the technologies and the physical and human resources to produce."

"As a result, we have not

developed, as we could, the material basis for elimination of poverty among our own people, for the meeting of our social needs along with an adequate program of national defense, or the provision of sufficiently generous assistance to those of other nations who are still struggling with the absolutes of national hunger and economic hardship.

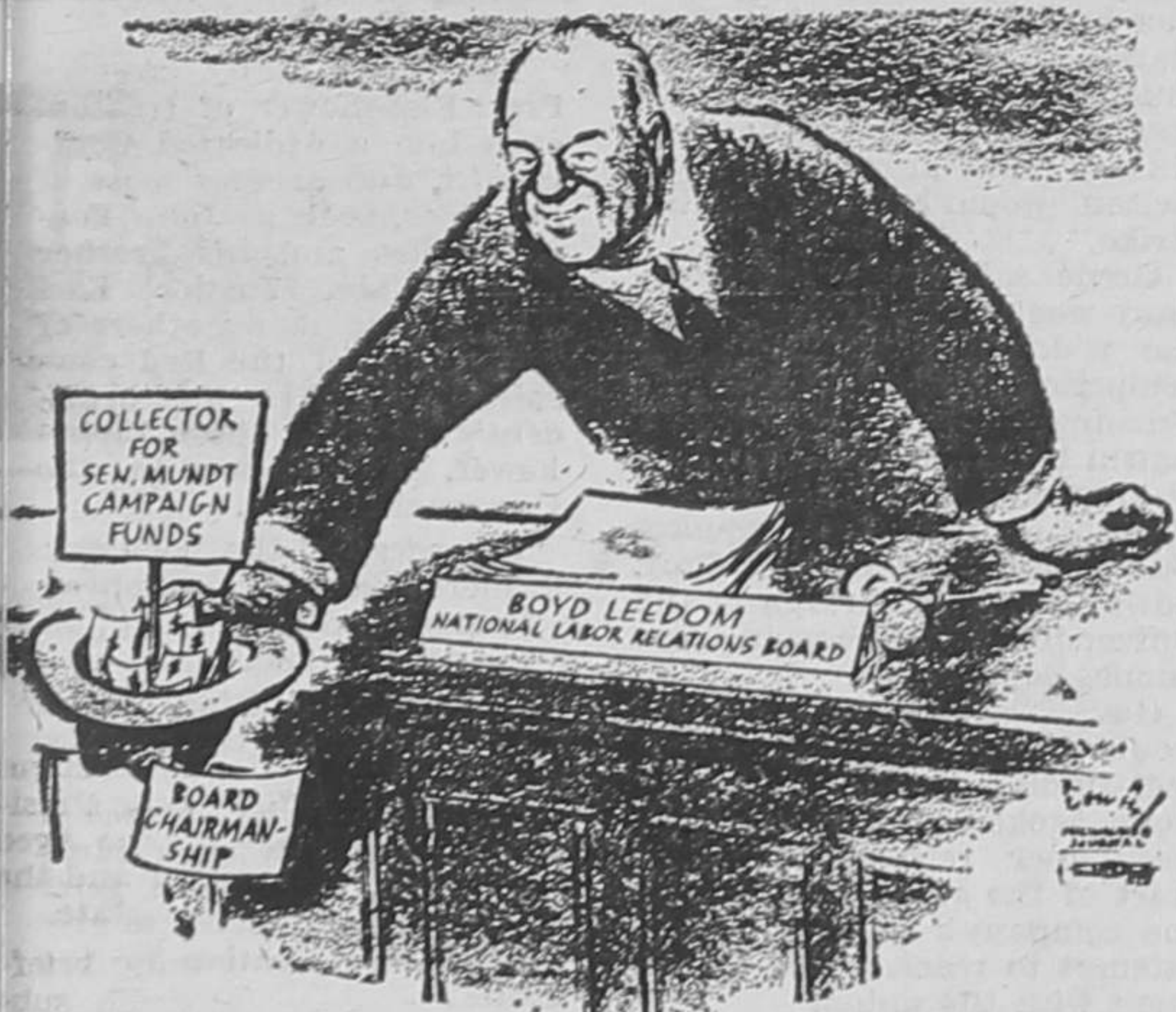
"Instead," Reuther pointed out, "we have suffered our third postwar recession, sharper and more severe than either of the two which preceded it, and economists are almost unanimous in their prophecies of still a fourth decline, differing only as to whether it is likely to begin this year or next."

It is against this dismal backdrop, he said, that the effects of automation must be evaluated.

"The major measure of an economy's success," Reuther explained, "must be the extent to which it utilizes the productive resources available to it, both physical and human, to meet human needs and to fulfill human aspirations."

"No amount of advanced technological equipment serves its purpose if it is not used, or if its use means only that men and women are left without the employment they want and need."

HAT DOING DOUBLE DUTY



NLRB's 'Impartial' Leedom Partial to Anti-Labor Mundt

The 'impartial' chairman of the National Labor Relations Board has taken the lead in a partisan political campaign in support of one of the bitterest anti-labor members of the U.S. Senate.

Boyd Leedom, Eisenhower-appointed chairman of the NLRB, which is charged with the impartial administration of the Labor Management Relations Act, promoted a \$50-a-plate dinner for Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S.D.).

A letter signed by Leedom as general chairman of the "D. C. Mundt for Senate Committee," claimed the reactionary Senator "has an especially

tough campaign since certain labor leaders announced that he is on their purge list."

During Senate committee hearings headed by Sen. John McClellan (D., Ark) on the Kohler Co. strike, Mundt made it clear he fully backed the company and did everything he could to smear the UAW.

An NLRB trial examiner recommended the board resolve UAW's unfair labor practice charges against Kohler by ordering the reinstatement of some 2,000 workers. Leedom must still vote on the pending Kohler case.

TV Film To Honor Workers

"Land of Promise," a special television film produced by the AFL-CIO to honor the American worker on his national holiday, will be carried over the ABC TV network, 5 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, Sept. 4—the day before Labor Day.

The half-hour film stars the celebrated actor, Melvyn Douglas. The musical score features Joe Glazer, folk singer and educational director for the United Rubber Workers, Ronnie Gilbert, RCA-Victor recording artist and The Tarriers, popular vocal group in the folk music field.

American workers shown in the film were photographed actually on their jobs with special long-distance lenses.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said the film dramatically records the development of the American labor movement "in the light of the events that shaped our nation's history."

The film was produced in New York City by Joel O'Brien Productions. O'Brien, producer of many award-winning TV shows, was responsible for producing the television series "Briefing Session" and the outstanding Civil Defense series "Ten for Survival."

Director of "Land of Promise" is Bill Buckley, whose credits include more than

100 institutional and educational documentaries for television. Among his films he numbers one which won a Christopher Award and another that received a Freedoms Foundation Award.

The script was written by Sheldon Stark, whose film "Assignment: Southeast Asia" won the 1957 award as "best TV documentary of the year."

He has written scripts for Studio One, Climax and Armstrong Circle Theater and is the author of the off-Broadway success "Time of Storm."

In charge of camera work on "Land of Promise" is Richard Bagley, cameraman for "The Quiet One" and "On the Bowery," both of which were nominated for Academy Awards.



THE TARRIERS, well-known folk music trio, will be featured on "Land of Promise," the AFL-CIO's half-hour film documentary to be telecast at 5 p.m., EDT, Sunday, Sept. 4, over the ABC television network.

A Special Report to UAW Members

The J. I. Case Strike—

Your Strike, Too!

Here's What Case Workers DON'T Have

Contract provisions YOU have enjoyed for many years—provisions considered as routine—are the ones members of UAW Local 180 have been striking for over the past 6½ months at the J. I. Case Co. plant at Racine, Wis. Here's the long list of contract provisions the Case workers do NOT have in their contract:

- A cost-of-living escalator clause.
 - A medical - hospital - life insurance program.
 - Supplementary unemployment benefits.
 - Separation pay.
 - Annual improvement factor.
 - Union security.
 - Health and safety protection.
 - Paid time for grievance handling.
 - Job posting.
 - Full arbitration.
 - Pay for holidays falling on Saturday.
 - Standard 4-year apprenticeship program.
 - Discipline and discharge protection.
 - Leaves of absence for full-time union work.
 - In addition, the pension plan is not covered in the contract. It does not provide for early or disability retirement. It is not a funded plan.
- Among contract improvement demands dropped by the union are cost-of-living protection, pension changes, annual improvement factor protection, and a standard 4-year apprenticeship, as well as others.

Biggest Case Stockholder Slams Policies

A diehard "old guard management" is responsible for the company's all-out fight against its employees and their union.

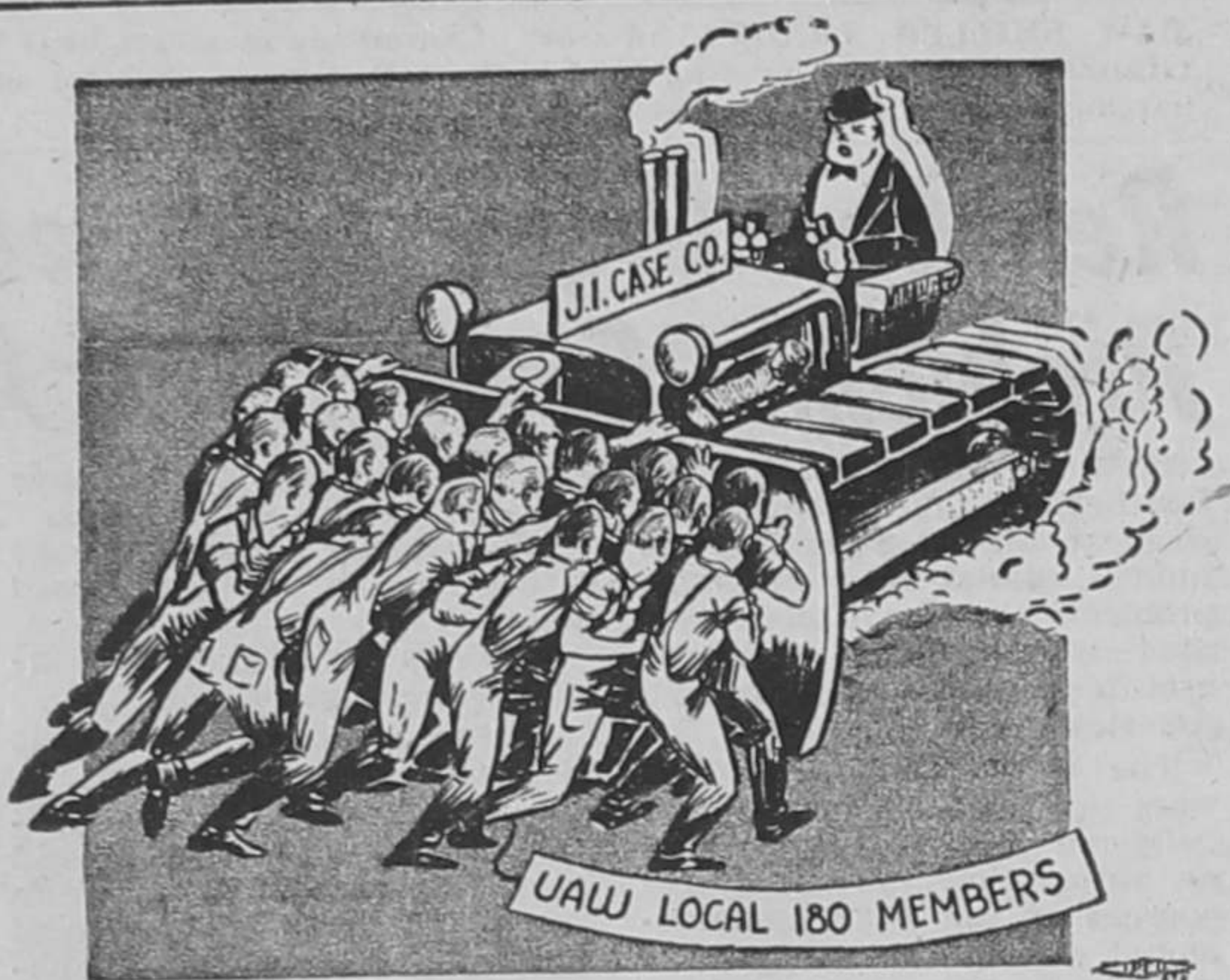
This was emphasized when Marc B. Rojzman, former president of the firm and its largest individual stockholder, disclosed he warned current president William J. Grede about a strike several times.

The New York financier said he blamed "old guard management" for the company's problems and added he believes Grede "is relying on some very poor advice."

Rojzman, who resigned last Feb. 1, was one of the three different company presidents that Case has had in just three years.

In addition, two other top officials also handed in their resignations recently. Observers interpreted their actions to mean they disagree sharply with the company's old-guard policies.

They are John H. Brinker, who was Case's executive vice-president and a member of the firm's board of directors, and William M. Chown, industrial relations manager at the struck plant in Racine and chief company negotiator.



"You're Not Rolling Over US."

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE BRAD 8-6000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER, PRESIDENT RICHARD WOODER, VICE-PRESIDENT EDWARD WOODER, VICE-PRESIDENT
WILIS WAZEL, SECRETARY-TREASURER NORMAN MATTHEWS, VICE-TREASURER PAT GREATHOUSE, VICE-PRESIDENT

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS —

After more than six months on strike, it is plain that UAW Local 180 is waging a hard, bitter struggle at the J. I. Case Co., in behalf of every UAW member and the entire labor movement.

This is more than a strike — it is an attack against our concept of society.

If the company is successful in its fight to grind down the workers and their union, its victory will add to the determination of every other outfit looking and waiting for methods and opportunities to attack and defeat employees and THEIR unions.

This is why we are urging UAW local unions to start immediate and regular contributions to aid Local 180 in this strike.

The International Union is giving financial aid to Local 180 and its members as liberally as the strike assistance program permits. UAW's strike assistance program is doing for striking Case Company workers what it is supposed to do—meeting their minimum needs.

But the added assistance only you can give in terms of regular weekly contributions of finances, food, etc., can have worlds of meaning for Local 180's members as a practical measure and in vital moral support.

Their victory, then, will be your victory, for if Local 180 can defeat the arrogant tactics of the Case Company, then companies wanting to try the same methods elsewhere will be slowed or stopped.

Help make this the fight of all UAW and all labor! Help win the strike! Send your contributions to Local 180 or mail them to Pat Greathouse, Vice-President, UAW, 8000 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Mich.

Fraternally,

Pat Greathouse

Pat Greathouse,
Vice President and
Director, Agricultural
Implement Department

Walter P. Reuther

Walter P. Reuther,
President, UAW

Case Refuses to Meet Except On Own Terms

The steady refusal of the J. I. Case Co. to meet on any basis but its own terms in efforts to settle the long strike of Local 180 members was pointed up sharply by Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord Nelson.

Telling why he was appointing a three-man impartial board to gather all the facts in the dispute, Nelson said the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board and the Federal Me-

diation Service repeatedly have offered assistance to both the company and the union in an effort to help settle the strike.

"The union has indicated its willingness to accept these offers," Nelson said, "but to date the company has declined to meet with any mediation service. Monday of this week, the company again rejected an offer of mediation service by the WERB."

Widespread Support Urged In 6½-Months Struggle

RACINE, Wis.—Thumbing its nose at a fact-finding proposal by Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord Nelson, the J. I. Case Co. has made it plain that UAW Local 180's long strike here is a struggle in behalf of all UAW and the entire labor movement.

As a result, UAW locals are being urged to help offset the powerful financial resources behind the company by starting immediate and regular contributions to aid Local 180 in its fight to win a fair settlement.

The local's 1,900 members went on strike March 9 at the big farm equipment manufacturing firm after the company refused repeatedly to agree to provisions which are considered routine in other management-labor contracts.

While Local 180 has made a large number of modifications in its original demands, including recent major modifications, in an effort to get negotiations rolling toward a settlement, Case management stubbornly insists that the "take it or leave it" pact it offered Feb. 3 "is all the union is going to get and no more."

In the main, that provided for continuation of the former agreement plus a conditional wage offer.

Result has been that the company has kept negotiations at a standstill, refusing to meet for as much as 20 days at a stretch.

Its latest turnaround came Aug. 12 when company president William J. Grede, a former head of the National Association of Manufacturers whose union-fighting policies are notorious, declared that the fact-finding panel proposed by Gov. Nelson "would only prolong the strike."

Grede said flatly the company would not cooperate with the widely-respected panel, comprised of Dr. Nathan P. Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin law professor and widely-known arbitrator; Reynolds C. Seitz, dean of the Marquette University law school, and Prof. Edwin Young, chairman of the University of Wisconsin economics department.

Gov. Nelson had said he would appoint the three-man fact-finding board if negotiations broke down completely. Newspaper reports from the start of the strike have shown the company's refusal to even attempt to reach a fair settlement with the union.

Headlines report: "Case Rejects Strike Talks"; "Case Officials Block Talks"; "Back to Work or Case May Leave City"; "Case Breaks Off Parley"; "Case Co. Rejects New UAW Offer"; "No Mediation, Says Case Co."; "Case Co. Rejects Governor's Strike Panel"; "Case Spurns Fact-Finding."

A company victory could encourage other companies on the lookout for ideas and methods for fighting their own employees and the union. That's why you and your local are being urged to help Local 180 in its battle against the arrogant, anti-union J. I. Case Co.

Your Donations
Can Help Win
Local 180's Long Strike
at Case . . .
Send Them Now!

Grede a Leader in Group Which Brands Ike Red

What kind of men head up the J. I. Case Co. which is bitterly fighting its employees instead of engaging in good-faith collective bargaining?

A powerful indication of the answer came with the disclosure that the president of the J. I. Case Co. is a leader of the recently-exposed secret group that accuses President Eisenhower of treason and charges him with being a Communist.

The Case president is William J. Grede who also headed the National Association of Manufacturers in 1952. Two other former NAM presidents are also leaders in the extremist group, known as the John Birch Society.

Backed by wealthy conservative businessmen, its key stone is a 302-page black-and-white paperbound book titled "The Politician" intended for secret distribution only to leaders of the group.

The book flatly accuses Pres. Eisenhower of treason, calls him a dedicated Communist, and accuses most of his aides, such as John Foster Dulles and his brother Allen, Chief Justice Earl Warren and many others of being part of the Red conspiracy. It says the president's brother, Milton Eisenhower, is his boss in the Communist party.

"Democracy," the book says, "is merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagoguery, and a perennial fraud."

Grede has admitted that he is a member of the society's council.

Are men who associate themselves with such ideas reasonable, up-to-date, fair? Can they be expected to give serious consideration to the issues?

Huge Vote Proves Membership Support

How strongly are Local 180's members supporting their union in their strike at the J. I. Case Co.? Just about unanimously, they proved a few weeks ago.

They did this at a membership meeting after the company had circulated propaganda in the community questioning that the workers are solidly behind their union.

Local 180 put the question straight to the estimated 1,300 members at the meeting: Will you continue to strike until we win a fair share of dignity and justice through a just and honorable contract?

Yes, the members replied. There were only three dissenting votes out of the 1,300 members present. That was their answer; what's YOUR answer?

**Have you thought about
how important
your vote is to *YOU*?**



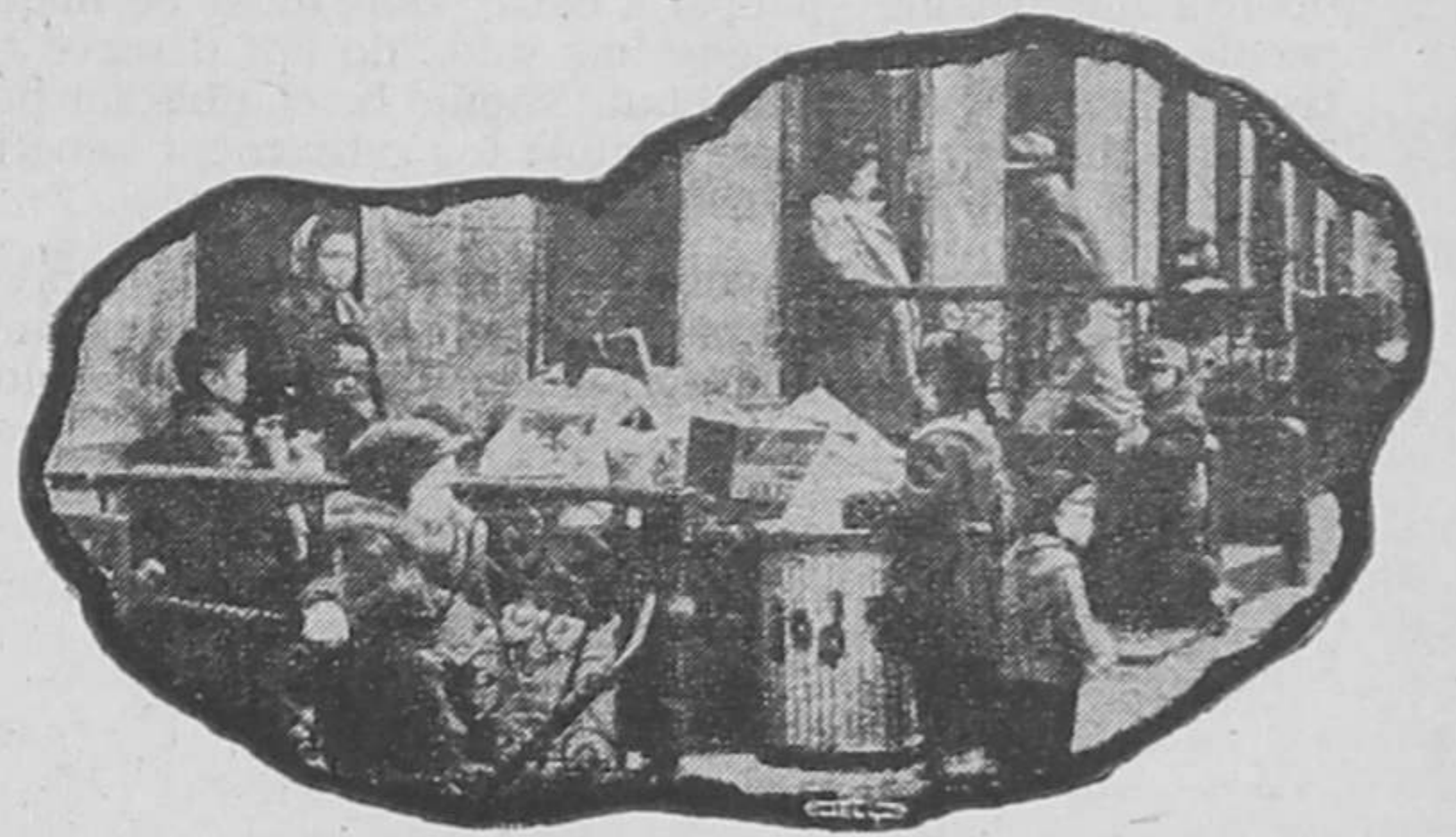
*Are you haunted by the threat
of unemployment or short work weeks?*

*What if your old folks get sick?
Can you pay their medical bills?*



*Are your kids getting
a good, full time education?
Or are their class rooms too crowded?*

Do you have decent housing?



**There's *NOTHING* you can do
about it on Election Day**

UNLESS YOU REGISTER

Your **Job**

A recent Gallup Poll showed that the public feels in its bones that unemployment will get worse, not better in the near future. And it's bad enough now.

Last June, there were 4.4 million people out of work and another 2.9 million who had only part time jobs. That adds up to 7.3 million Americans—or one in every 10 persons in the nation's work force—who either didn't have jobs or were on a short work week through no fault of their own.

For the first six months of 1960 there were 800,000 fewer people working full time than there were in the first half of 1957—and that's with 2.3 million more men and women in the work force than in 1957.

If you register—and vote—you can elect an administration concerned about getting you back on the job—full time, not just part time.

Your **Wages**

The Democratic party says in its platform that the one sure way to increase purchasing power is to raise the federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and to make it possible for millions more people to get the minimum.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, has personally sponsored and fought for a law to raise the minimum to \$1.25 and see to it that more people in low-wage industries get at least that much. Republicans like Sen. Barry Goldwater have viciously fought Kennedy. Vice President Nixon wants to raise it to only \$1.15—and take five years to do it.

If you register—and vote—you can help elect an administration that is pledged to do everything it can to raise the minimum to \$1.25 immediately and make it apply to millions more people who desperately need it.

Your **Parent's Health**

One of the heaviest burdens carried by middle- and low-income families is the strain on their budget when older members are faced with staggering medical bills.

The one, realistic solution that has been proposed for this problem is to include medical care in the benefits provided by the social security system.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate for President, has been one of the most vigorous spokesmen and fighters for just such legislation. His bitterest opponents have been Republicans, Sen. Barry Goldwater and Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, minority leader.

The administration in Washington pegs any assistance upon a humiliating "pauper's oath" that must be made by people whom Sen. Kennedy has said "do not deserve to be treated like charity cases," but "should be eligible for health benefits the way they are eligible for retirement benefits—as a right they have earned."

If you register—and vote—you can support a candidate for President who understands the fear of illness among the aged and is fighting for a sensible, dignified solution to the problem.

Your **Civil Rights**

When the Ku Klux Klan began spreading its bigotry in the primary in West Virginia, it became evident that hate peddlers would try to influence the 1960 election. They made it clear they intend to fan racial and religious prejudice to fog the issues.

Yet the fact is that another recession—which is highly likely if a Republican administration is again sent to Washington—would mean hardships for minorities, particularly Negroes.

Under the administration of former President Truman, the average dollar income for non-white families rose 45% compared with 30% for white families. Under the present administration, that income increased only 10% for non-whites, as against 21% among white families.

The Democratic Party's platform for 1960 contains civil rights pledges backed by Sen. John F. Kennedy that are the strongest ever made by a candidate for President.

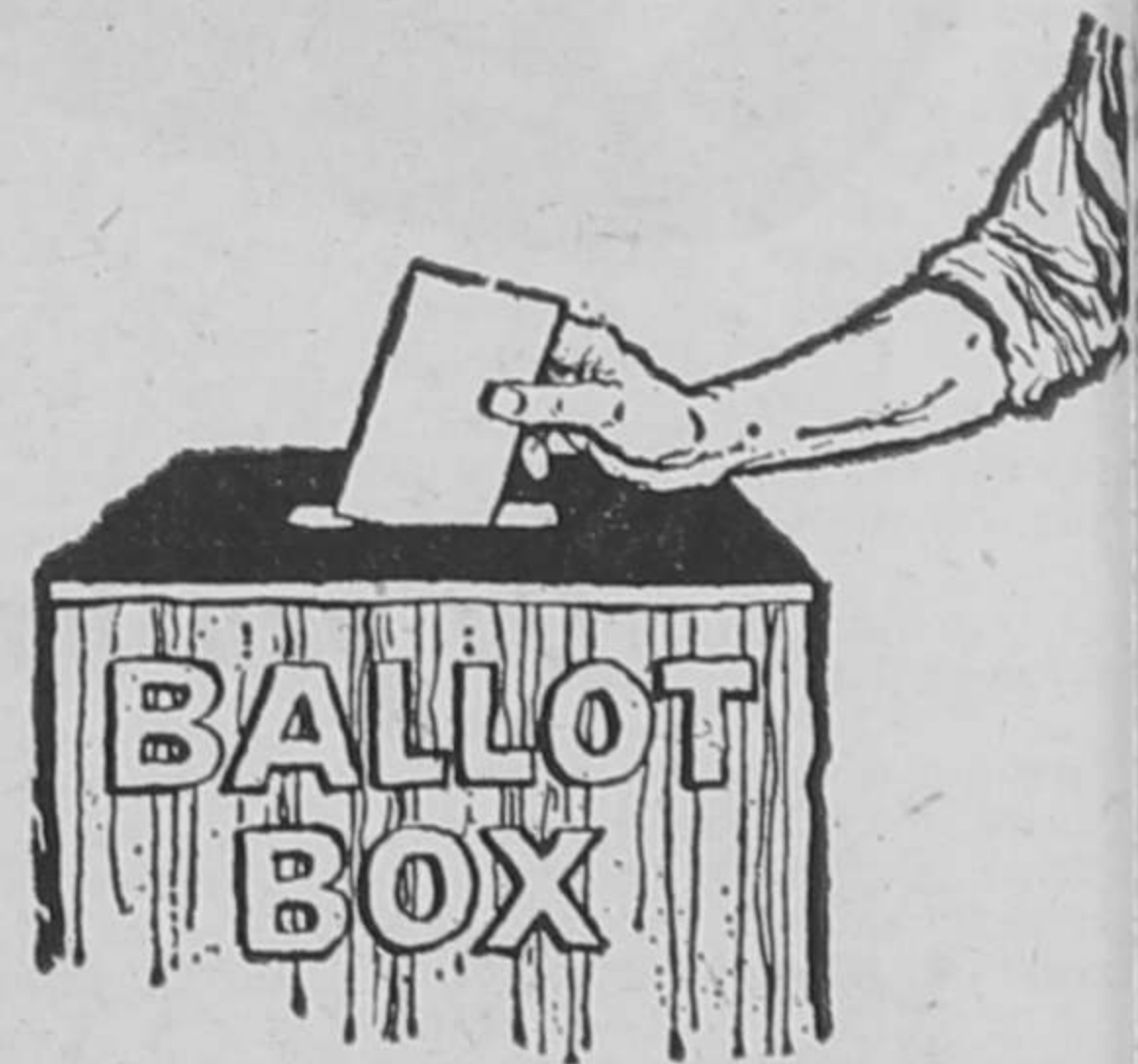
If you register—and vote—you can do your part to help elect an administration which will continue to fight realistically for your civil rights.

When you register



you can use

your vote



to do something

about your needs

Your Kids' Education

Back in 1958, the states told the U.S. Office of Education that (1) at

least 65,300 classrooms had to be built right away to take care of children forced to go to school part time and (2) another 75,200 new classrooms were needed to replace those that were ramshackle and unsanitary.

Last year this nation's schools had to use 92,337 teachers known to be unqualified. The widely-known reason is that teachers' pay just doesn't attract the high calibre persons needed.

The Democratic party's platform pledges it to build more classrooms and help schools attract better-trained teachers. If you register—and vote—you can help get this program started.

Your Home

Three decades ago the United States elected Franklin D. Roosevelt because, among other reasons, one third of the nation was ill-housed. Today, 15 million American families—or about one-fourth—are once more faced with having to live in run-down dwellings in blighted neighborhoods.

The rate of home building in the United States today is less than it was 10 years ago. Only last year when Congress passed a housing bill, the Republican President vetoed it.

If you register—and vote—you can help wipe out the housing blight that makes our neighborhoods eyesores, undermines family health and ferments juvenile delinquency.

Your Community

In every industrial section of the United States, east, north, west or south, there are cities with scores of padlocked factories and

long lists of chronically unemployed workers. They are the nation's "depressed areas."

Only this year the Republican President vetoed an area redevelopment bill sponsored by a Democrat, Sen. Paul H. Douglas, of Illinois. It was the second time the President had turned thumbs down on assistance for these industrially-sick communities.

At the same time that industrial areas need help, vast sections of our farming regions also are faced with depression. Lowered farm income has almost destroyed the family farm and has driven small farmers into the city in search of work, often at low wages that undermine pay scales for all.

If you register—and vote—you can help your community get back on its feet under an administration pledged to rebuild depressed areas, whether rural or urban.

Your Nation's Economic Growth

Only by producing an ever increasing amount of goods and services can the U.S. feed, clothe, house and employ its ever-longer list of citizens. Only by proving that a free and democratic nation will expand and serve its people, can the U.S. hope to show that freedom is, indeed, the better course for underdeveloped nations to follow as they grow.

Under the Truman administration, the U.S. achieved an annual growth rate of 4.7%. But for the last six years, under a Republican administration, this growth rate has withered to 2.3% a year. With its advanced technology and increasing work force, the U.S. can—and should—achieve an annual growth rate of 5%.

The Republican administration has been afraid to let the U.S. grow. The Democratic party has pledged that it will do all it can to stimulate that 5% growth. The rest of the world awaits the outcome and will swing toward freedom and peace when it sees that the U.S. is capable of expansion with freedom.

If you register—and vote—you can join in this campaign to help build a nation at work in order to establish a world at peace.

Registration Requirements

Can you register and vote?

You can if you're a citizen, if you're 21 years old (or 18 in Kentucky), if you're able to read and write, and if you have lived where you do for a certain period of time.

This length-of-residence requirement varies from state to state. Here are the requirements in 20 states:

STATE	RESIDENCE IN	
	COUNTY	PRECINCT
1 year	CALIFORNIA	
	90 days	54 days
1 year	COLORADO	
	90 days	15 days
1 year	CONNECTICUT	
	.....	6 months
1 year	ILLINOIS	
	3 months	30 days
6 months	INDIANA	
	60 days	30 days
6 months	IOWA	
	60 days	10 days
6 months	KANSAS	
	30 days	30 days
1 year	KENTUCKY	
	6 months	60 days
1 year	MARYLAND	
	6 months	6 months
1 year	MASSACHUSETTS	
	.....	6 months
6 months	MICHIGAN	
	.....	30 days
6 months	MINNESOTA	
	.....	30 days
1 year	MISSOURI	
	60 days	60 days
6 months	NEW JERSEY	
	60 days	.....
1 year	NEW YORK	
	4 months	30 days
1 year	OHIO	
	40 days	40 days
1 year	PENNSYLVANIA	
	.....	2 months
1 year	TEXAS	
	6 months	.....
1 year	WEST VIRGINIA	
	60 days	.....
1 year	WISCONSIN	
	.....	6 months

YOUR REGISTRATION CALENDAR

You have until these deadlines to register in the following states:

California	September 16
Colorado	October 24
Connecticut	October 15
Illinois	October 10
Indiana	October 10
Iowa	October 29
Kansas	October 18 Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, October 28, others
Kentucky	September 10
Maryland	Varies—Sept. 26, Baltimore and perm. reg. counties; Sept. 13, 20 elsewhere
Massachusetts	October 7
Michigan	October 10
Minnesota	October 18
Missouri	October 12, Kansas City October 15, St. Louis
New Jersey	September 29
New York	October 15
Ohio	September 28
Pennsylvania	September 19
Texas	Poll Tax Receipt
West Virginia	October 8
Wisconsin	October 26

Registration Must Become a Family Affair

Dad, Get Mom and Sis To Register, Too Their Vote Is Just As Important As Yours and Bud's



"Labor always is looked upon as an important sector of the vote, and all candidates turn their attention to efforts to get the labor vote. But it is interesting to find that, nationally, about 37% of male union members and about 44% of their wives do not vote.

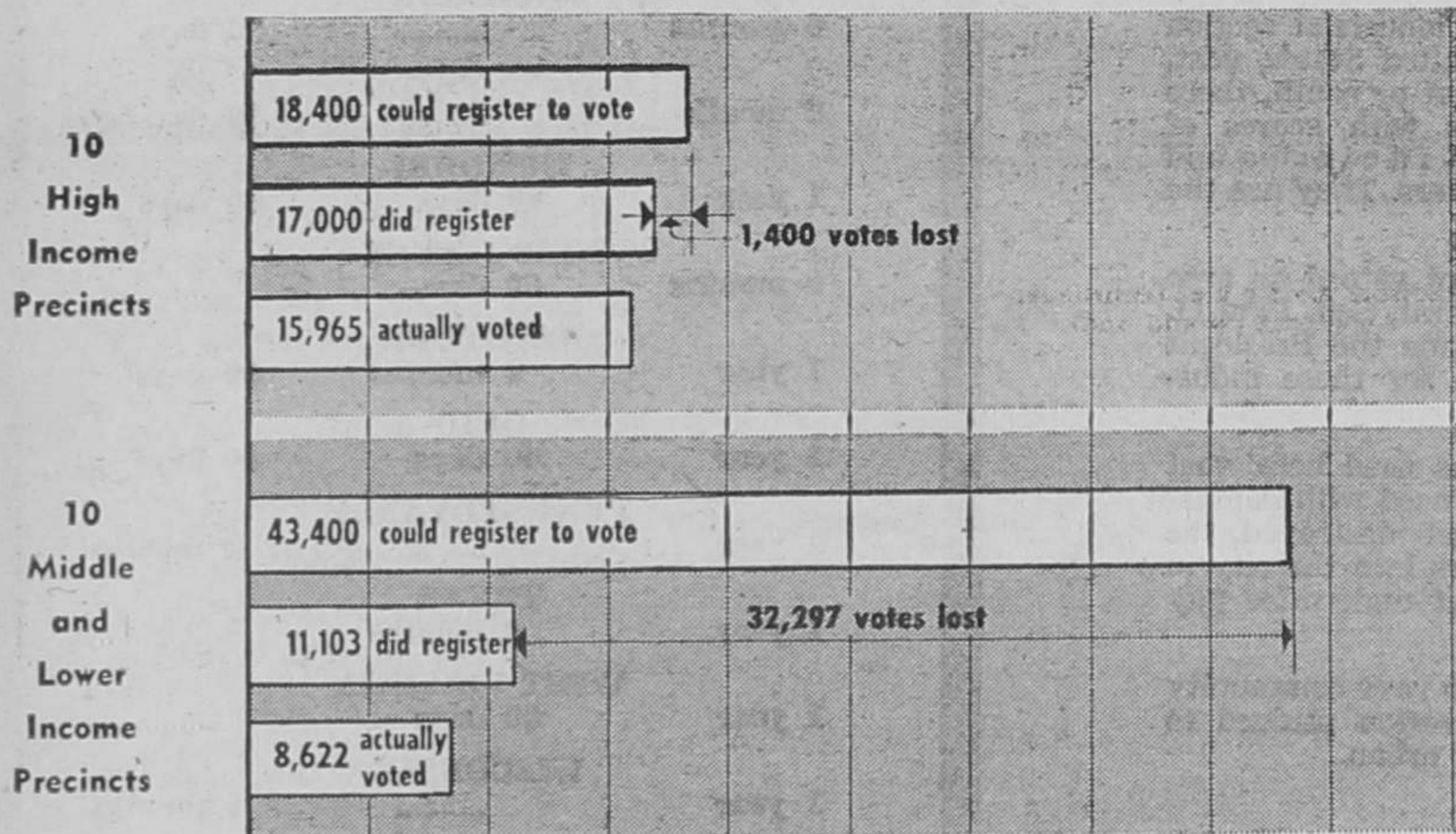
"This, however, is the national picture. In New York, specifically, I found there is an even greater indifference to voting on the part of union members.

"New York's record shows less than a third of the male union members are registered for voting and only from 10 to 15% of their wives.

"These figures are surprising to me, for I would think the leaders of organized labor would be anxious to possess the strength that a good registration and voting record would give them with city, state and national governments."

Mrs. Roosevelt

—Eleanor Roosevelt



Registration and voting records from precincts prove that high income groups are more zealous than middle and low-income people in exercising their democratic rights and fulfilling their responsibilities of citizenship.

High income people register — and vote.

This year, more than ever before, YOU must register—and vote—if you want to elect a liberal administration that will do something about solving problems and meeting your needs and the needs of your nation.

Women voters outnumber men who cast ballots.

Not only that, women in the high income group take a more active interest in using their political power — they register and vote.

If we are to elect a liberal administration that will work for the greater good for the greatest number of people, then wives, mothers and sisters in middle and low-income families will have to register and go to the polls on Election Day.

2
Typical
High
Income
Precincts

2
Typical
Middle
and
Lower
Income
Precincts



Register and Vote To Help America's Economy Grow

Education CHECK LIST

Medical care for the aged looms as one of the most important issues of the 1960 political campaign. To explain the problem, clarify the various proposals for solving it, and pinpoint political forces dealing with it, UAW local unions can show a 28-minute film, "Cast Me Not Off," produced by the union's Education Department.

The film, which is narrated by John Fitzpatrick, a UAW representative for the Ford pension program, points out that the most sensible, dignified solution to the problem is to make medical care part of the social security benefits system, as proposed by Rep. Alme Forand (D., R.I.).

President Eisenhower's opposition to this answer is shown by a filmed portion of one of his news conferences at which he condemns this approach.

Climax of the film is an address by UAW President Walter P. Reuther at an AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department legislative conference at which he analyzes the Eisenhower-Nixon attitude toward this problem so vital to the aged.

The film can be obtained from the UAW Education Department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan.

The cleaner, more easily-read education material is, the more effective it's going to be.

Local union education committees that must rely upon mimeographed material will find "Mimeograph Handbook," a UAW Education Department publication, most helpful.

The handbook gives clear, concise instructions on how to use both the mimeograph machine and the mimeoscope, describes other tools which can be used to achieve cleaner, more effective copy and provides about 40 pages of cartoons and drawings which can be traced to illustrate articles and stories.

The handbook sells for \$1 a copy and can be obtained simply by sending a check or money order for it to the UAW Education Department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan.

Who is Nixon? What does he stand for? The character, personality and record of Vice President Richard Nixon, the Republican candidate for President this year, have never been so starkly and completely revealed as in a new book being offered to UAW members by the union's Education Department.

Entitled "The Facts About Nixon," the book written by William Costello, White House correspondent for the Mutual Broadcasting System, is called an "unauthorized" biography because of the minute detail it gives about Nixon's two terms in the House of Representatives, his 19 months as a U.S. Senator and his activities as vice president.

Costello, who has been both a foreign correspondent and a Washington reporter, is a skilled, experienced newsman with a strict regard for the facts. Segments of this book have been published before in "New Republic" magazine.

The book has been specially priced at \$2.50 for UAW members and can be obtained simply by sending a money order or check along with your request to UAW Education Department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan.

Michigan Coed Takes Trip To Africa — Hard Work

EAST LANSING, Mich.—A pretty Michigan coed is now on a summer-long working stint in Africa which includes heavy construction work and other physical labor.

Merle Silver, Michigan State University student and daughter of Paul Silver, president of UAW Local 351, Detroit, was among a group of 150 American college students participating in a program called "Operation Crossroads Africa." They left June 15 on the first leg of their trip which took them to Nigeria, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Togoland, Senegal, Liberia and other African countries.

Merle, who doesn't exactly look like a construction worker, told *Solidarity* before leaving: "I'm not afraid of a little hard work. I've got muscles I haven't even used yet."

The group, sponsored by the Morningside Community Center Inc. of New York City—a social service agency—will promote better understanding between American and West African students and will assist in various building projects, including schools.

"We also hope to meet with government, civic and political leaders," Merle said.



WITH SHOVEL at "shoulder arms" position, Merle Silver is ready to do a little digging in Africa.

The privilege of working in Africa cost each student \$875. Since many of them don't have that much money, a student-faculty committee is now helping to raise funds.

"We have started a number of projects to help raise money," she said. "For example, we are giving lectures and showing movies."

Merle has completed her junior year at MSU in the social sciences.

MONTHLY STRIKE REPORT

International Strike Fund For July, 1960
Balance in Fund, June 30, 1960.....\$27,854,419.16
Income in July, 1960 1,397,079.50

Total to Account for:\$29,251,498.66
Disbursements in July, 1960..... 837,649.98

Balance in Fund, July 31, 1960.....\$28,413,848.68

There are 23 strikes in effect involving approximately 11,000 members of the UAW.

Mazey Picks GOP Nixon's Best Running Mate - Payola Van Doren

Charles Van Doren, whose "payola" answers fooled the American public until they were disclosed through an official federal quiz, would have been an appropriate choice as the Republican running-mate for Richard (Tricky Dick) Nixon, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey said.

"Both Nixon and Van Doren are products of payola and Madison Avenue advertising techniques, and, therefore, would have made a fitting team for the Republican Party as its presidential and vice-presidential candidates this year," Mazey told the recent Ohio State AFL-CIO Convention.

Mazey's comments spotlighted the notorious payola turned over to Nixon in the form of an \$18,000 "slush fund" from California Big Business interests.

"You will recall that Charles Van Doren received over \$200,000 for answering questions on television, after having been given the answers to the questions in advance.

"You will recall that Richard Nixon was first elected by Big Business in California to run against a liberal congressman. In fact, Nixon answered an ad seeking a congressional candidate.

"The Big Business group that gave birth to Nixon's political life was well rewarded, because Nixon supported their interest in all crucial votes while serving as a United States Congressman.

"You will recall that they provided a slush fund for Nixon in excess of \$18,000, and they also gave Nixon an opportunity of going on television in the well-advertised "Checkers-Cloth Coat" broadcast, where he tearfully tried to gloss over the slush fund that he had received from his big business sponsors.

"Both Nixon and Van Doren are products of payola and Madison Avenue techniques and, therefore, would make a fitting team for the Republican Party as its presidential and vice-presidential candidates this year."

Nixon's role in the steel strike early this year placed the interests of Big Business above those of the nation, Mazey said.

"Leaders of the steel cor-

porations want Vice President Nixon to be elected President of the United States," Mazey told the Ohio state convention.

"They brought Nixon into the negotiations in order to get as much political mileage out of his appearance at the strike settlement as possible."

Mazey turned the spotlight on Nixon in his speech, he explained, "so that no one can possibly be confused as to the pro-management role that Nixon played in the steel strike, and to make certain that no one will be under the misap-

prehension that Nixon is a friend of organized labor."

"The power of government was used against the steel workers by the Eisenhower-Nixon administration in 1959," Mazey stressed. "Here, we have a classical example of the close relationship between the bargaining table and the ballot box."

He stressed that the Republicans had raised more than \$7 million in a single night at \$4 \$100-a-plate dinners while in the 1956 elections, Big Business spent \$33 for every dollar spent by organized labor.

Here's where you'll find EYE OPENER

On your early morning dial!

	STATION	K.C.	TIME
California			
Los Angeles	KRKD	1150	6:00-6:30 A.M.
Connecticut			
New Britain	WHAY	910	6:00-6:30 A.M.
Waterbury	WATR	1320	6:15-6:45 A.M.
Illinois			
*Aurora	WMRO	1280	10:30-11:00 A.M.
Chicago	WCFL	1000	5:45-6:15 A.M.
Rockford	WJRL	1150	6:00-6:30 A.M.
Indiana			
Anderson	WHBU	1240	6:15-6:45 A.M.
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	6:00-6:30 A.M.
Maryland			
Baltimore	WCBM	680	6:00-6:30 A.M.
Michigan			
Detroit	CKLW	800	6:15-6:45 A.M.
Grand Rapids	WMAX	1480	6:15-6:45 A.M.
Muskegon	WKBZ	800	6:00-6:30 A.M.
Missouri			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	5:30-6:30 A.M.
St. Louis	WEW	770	6:00-6:30 A.M.
New Jersey			
Newark	WNTA	970	6:00-7:30 A.M.
Trenton	WTTM	920	6:00-6:30 A.M.
Ohio			
Cleveland	WERE	1300	5:45-6:15 A.M.
Pennsylvania			
Pottstown	WPAZ	1370	6:15-6:45 A.M.

*Program on air only one day a week—every Wednesday

UAW Calls for More Effort Toward Helping Mentally Ill

A UAW spokesman has called for "increased social attention to the serious problem of detecting and aiding mentally and emotionally disturbed persons before they commit violence or some other harmful act."

"We need more federal and state attention given to the great need for more hospitals, more psychiatrists, psychologists and trained specialized nurses, more research, and more resources for preventive work and rehabilitation," the spokesman said.

The spokesman cited the case of Herbert C. Hoover, former international representative, and recalled that the UAW pointed out he was apparently suffering from a "very serious emotional disturbance" that affected his ability to perform his normal duties.

Hoover was dismissed in February 1958 after refusing to accept a medical leave of absence with full pay and consult a doctor.

"After that, the UAW was subjected to bitter criticism from anti-union newspapers, and even on the floor of Congress by such as Sen. Barry Goldwater," the spokesman pointed out.

"Instead of doing some-

thing positive to help the mentally and emotionally ill, these anti-labor voices were stridently raised against the UAW," the spokesman pointed out.

Hoover later filed a suit for libel against the UAW and several of its representatives which was dismissed by the court.

In early August, Hoover was sentenced to 6½ to 25 years by Circuit Judge Don D. Parker on an attempted murder charge which followed a violent assault on his former wife.

Parker said Hoover had a "real need of psychiatric help," and placed the long sentence so Hoover could receive sufficient treatment.

"It's a real social tragedy, as well as a great sorrow and burden to all the individuals involved, that this case had to reach the extremes it did before society was able to act," the UAW spokesman said.

"It is just as great a social loss that there are individuals — many of them in highly responsible public office — who would prefer to exploit any incident to attempt to manufacture anti-labor propaganda, rather than try to solve real problems."

UAW SOLIDARITY

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Investment Program Adopted by AFL-CIO

CHICAGO — The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting here in mid-August, authorized creation of a new department to direct long-range investments of union welfare and pension funds in home building.

The AFL-CIO Investment Department was recommended in a report by a special subcommittee on investment programs, which outlined how unions could be aided in running their investments.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told a press confer-

ence here that he hoped to establish the department in the next few months so that a start could be made on putting the billions of dollars available to work in the housing field.

He stressed that the purpose of the council's action was not to set up a financial institution but to create a servicing and advisory apparatus to encourage unions to invest in Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration guaranteed mortgages.

Such mortgages would be made available at the legal FHA and VA rates, he said, giving the home buyer full value for his money rather than having him pay the present discount rates which amounts to as much as \$1,200 worth of "water" on a \$16,000 mortgage.

Meany added that he hoped the program would have some effect on banks and other mortgage lenders to eliminate discounts and thus help bring down interest rates.

Investment of union funds in this area, he said, will help meet the critical need for housing and will provide jobs for construction workers and those involved in the home furnishings industry, as well as providing a better return for the funds on their reserves to pay future pensions, etc.

The subcommittee, composed of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents David Dubinsky, Joseph Keenan and Joseph A. Beirne, was appointed at the May 1960 meeting of the council to study the question of establishing an investment advisory committee.

The subcommittee found a "great social need and demand for decent housing in all areas of the country" and also found that discounts demanded by lenders from the face amount of mortgages "has raised effective rates to usurious levels in many areas." A new source of mortgage money at realistic and stabilized interest rates, it determined, was available from AFL-CIO affiliates.

Goldberg Honored

CHICAGO — Establishment of a permanent National Council of Labor-Management Advisors to advise the President of the United States on labor-management problems and to recommend solutions particularly in so-called "national emergency strikes" has been proposed by Arthur Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel and noted labor lawyer.

Speaking at a dinner in his honor celebrating the 15th anniversary of labor-supported Roosevelt University, Goldberg advanced his favorite theme that new dynamic steps are needed to help resolve today's complicated industrial problems.

Pointing to the brilliant record of the tri-partite War Labor Board during World War II in resolving labor-management disputes, Goldberg proposed that a similar tri-partite group representing labor, management and the public is now needed to help "our free institutions work in these troubled times."

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the 500 attending the dinner that Goldberg played a "leading part" in helping to bring about the merger of the AFL-CIO, and had had a "tremendous influence" in helping solve problems of the merged federation.



DATE: AUG. 14, 1935—Event: Signing of the Social Security bill by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The 25th birthday of this great act was celebrated by the AFL-CIO in a banquet in Chicago. How many faces can you recognize in this historic picture? Left to right, grouped around FDR, Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D., N.C.); E. A. Witte, director of the President's Social Security committee; Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N.Y.); Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. (Progressive, Wis.); Sen. Augustine Lonergan (D., Conn.); Labor Secretary Frances Perkins; Sen. William H. King (D., Utah); Rep. David Lewis (D., Md.) and Sen. Joseph Guffey (D., Pa.).

Labor Vows Drive for Extension As Social Security Marks 25th Year

CHICAGO—Organized labor celebrated the silver anniversary of the Social Security Act with a banquet here at which AFL-CIO George Meany pledged the trade union movement will continue to fight for the improvement of the law.

"In the final analysis," Meany said, "social security is the greatest trust fund of all time, composed of the pooled savings of the American people, to be paid back to them when they need it most. May it continue to

grow and prosper."

Meany noted the social security act had demonstrated a "brilliant capacity for service" and a "true genius for growth," and added that "in the years ahead, as our country moves forward, it will need to tap that genius and put it to work for the benefit of all citizens."

Meany pointed out two areas where the social security system can be used "to meet pressing national problems."

"First of these," he said, "is the need for providing medical insurance for citizens on social security retirement rolls, now and in the future. The second is the need for establishing a uniform Federal standard of unemployment compensation benefits at levels considerably higher than the present coverage."

Meany pointed out that of the 16,000,000 Americans past 65 fully two-thirds have an annual income of less than \$2,000. "They can scarcely meet ordinary living expenses, let alone pay the high cost of medical care which they require."

Labor Day Regaining Its Place in Tradition

WASHINGTON — Labor Day once more is regaining its traditional place in the hearts of American workers.

No longer is it just a long week end marking the close of the summer vacation season, but a day for reaffirming the faith of union men in their unions.

Labor Day 1959 marked an important upswing in the revival of Labor Day observance. For the first time in 20 years, a huge parade of 115,000 trade unionists marched up the length of New York City's famed Fifth Avenue. At least as many more persons lined the Avenue to watch the city's workingmen and women march from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening.

But in 1959 New York wasn't the only city where laboring men observed their day. Trade unionists in other parts of the country also celebrated in one way or another.

Cadillac Square, Detroit, always is filled to overflowing at the Labor Day mass meeting. Last year thousands of AFL-CIO union members marched down Woodward Avenue to the Square.

In the marching ranks were labor leaders and state officials including Governor G. Mennen Williams and Senator Patrick V. McNamara. Both spoke, as did UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Steelworkers district director Thomas Shane.

This year, a gigantic Labor Day rally in Detroit will be addressed by Democratic Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy. At previous Detroit rallies, former President Harry S. Truman and Adlai E. Stevenson, twice the Democratic candidate for President, made the principal Labor Day addresses.

There is a religious side to Labor Day, too. In New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington and many other cities, La-

bor Day Masses are celebrated in Catholic churches.

Many Protestant churches set aside the Sunday before Labor Day for special services. Some observe it as Labor Sunday. In synagogues and temples many Jewish rabbis devote their pre-Labor Day sermons to the workers' problems.

The founder of the holiday, Peter J. McGuire, founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, is not overlooked on the day he inaugurated in 1882. Each year his family is joined by representatives of labor at memorial services at his grave in Arlington Cemetery, Pennsauken, N.J.



"Now all we have to do is prove we haven't been here the past seven years."

FOR A BETTER AMERICA

REGISTER

TO VOTE

Maschhoff

Receipts O.K. For N.J. SUB

NEWARK, N.J. — The UAW added New Jersey to the list of states where it has removed regulatory roadblocks out of the way of workers seeking SUB payments.

Led by Martin Gerber, Region 9 director, a group of local union presidents got the state division of Unemployment Compensation to agree to issue receipts along with unemployment checks.

The receipts would then be accepted as proof by management that the worker had received unemployment compensation and was thus eligible for SUB benefits.

This would enable the worker to cash his unemployment compensation check immediately instead of having to show it to management as proof of eligibility for SUB.

General Motors had agreed to accept similar forms in other states, and was agreeable here also. GM workers here will be the first to use the new receipts, although the arrangement worked out by Gerber is expected to be applied generally throughout the state.

UAW leaders applauded Ray Male, commissioner of labor, and Frank Judge, assistant commissioner, for their cooperation.



RETIREES MEMBERS PICNICS are proving popular from one end of the UAW to the other. Here is a typical scene, this one at Amalgamated Local 191, Paterson, N.J. Sitting comfortably, left to right, are: Bill Richmond and Archie Buchanan. Back

row, left to right, John Kilhefner, president of Local 191, Joe Mahon, George Schrammel, James Rawcliffe, Henry Brinkman and Charles Meyers, chairman of the local's Retired Workers Committee.

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Conflict With Holy Days:

Labor Leaders Work With Mayor Wagner To Extend New York Registration Dates

NEW YORK — Republican Governor Rockefeller rejected a move aimed at making it more likely that many thousands of New Yorkers would register.

Democratic Mayor Wagner had urged Rockefeller to call a special session of the legislature to revise the dates for registration in New York City. The city would pay the cost, an estimated \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The present dates—Oct. 12, 13, 14 and 15—all coincide with Jewish religious observances. Strict observers of Jewish faith do not write during these holidays.

Wagner proposed that the Legislature change the dates to Oct. 10, 11, 12 and 15. He said this had been the recommendation of the election commissioners. The changed dates, he argued, would be convenient to all. He said he would now add Oct. 10 and 11 to the other four days.

Rockefeller's reason for refusing Wagner's request was that the present dates had been

set by the Legislature last winter and any change now would tend to confuse the public. The conflict with the Jewish religious dates became known to Wagner only a week ago.

The city Election Board has the power to add to the number of registration days fixed by the Legislature. The designation of the two extra days by the board, Wagner said, would involve an additional cost of \$400,000 to the city. He said the city would be glad to assume the cost rather than have anyone unregistered.

If the dates had not been changed, observing Jewish voters would have had until 10:30 on the final night to register or could register centrally before Sept. 12 at the Board of Elections office in the borough in which they live.

Despite the permanent personal registration system, which went into effect in 1957, city registration stood at only 2,450,000 on July 1. In 1956, the last Presidential year, when an annual registration was re-

quired, 3,300,000 voters qualified.

Working closely with Mayor Wagner to get as many New York City voters as possible registered are Louis Hollander, chairman of the State AFL-CIO Executive Committee, and Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council.

In addition to the extension of registration dates, Mayor Wagner has asked for a legal opinion as to the possibility of having questions in the literacy tests being asked in Spanish as well as English, with the prospective voter answering in English.

The constitutional requirement that voters be able to speak and write English has been a major obstacle in getting Spanish-speaking residents on the election polls. If they were asked in Spanish, the Mayor felt, they would understand more clearly what reply was expected of them—in English.

Sept. 10 is the last day for central registration in New York.



LOCAL 338 ISN'T 150 years old but that didn't keep these three members from taking part in Jamestown, N.Y.'s sesquicentennial (150 years, man) celebration. Left to right with the squirrel rifles are: Steve Kowalski, "Doc" Giambra and Howie Bush, member of the local's bargaining committee. The area AFL-CIO Council entered a float depicting organized labor's role in Jamestown's history.

N.J. Steps Up 'Register' Drive

NEWARK, N.J.—Political action leaders gave a considerable step-up to their "Register: Vote" plans throughout Region 9.

Volunteers are preparing lists of non-registered members for each UAW local union in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Locals will be notified where their members can go to register.

Working through the UAW Council in New Jersey and the UAW Citizenship Councils in western New York State and the Greater Philadelphia area, the union is pepping up its drive by having local union presidents and other officers appear from time to time on "Eye Opener", the UAW's early morning radio show. There they discuss not only the need to register but local candidates and issues.

About 50 local unions are involved to date, with more scheduled to come in.

Groups of local union leaders are meeting with candidates from both parties, studying their credentials, and getting ready to make endorsements.

First to receive an approving nod was Robert Peacock, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 12th District in New Jersey.

Deadline for registering: Pennsylvania, Sept. 19; New Jersey, Sept. 29; New York, Oct. 15.

Bosses Featherbed, Boss Confesses

NEW YORK—Some corporations are guilty of "featherbedding" at the top management level, according to a top U.S. executive.

Clarence R. Randall, former chairman of Inland Steel Co., said here: "Let no one tell me that because a key executive has his year-end bonus increased by \$50,000, he will accomplish that much more the following year." "Incentive is one thing," said Randall, "and avarice is quite another."

"We need a strong America even more than someone's idea of a budget. We need a strong free world. If we don't have it, a budget makes no difference." —Harry Truman.

Winners of Waterbury Locals' Scholarship Awards



JOSEPH ZABLOUTNEY JR.



DOLORES DeSENA



SARAH PANILAITIS

HERE ARE THE Thomas J. Cooke scholarship award winners at Waterbury, Conn., announced in the last edition of Solidarity. The awards, by four UAW locals, went (left to right) to: Joseph Zabloutney, Jr., Dolores DeSena and Sarah Jane Panilaitis. Their fathers are members of two of the four awarding locals. The scholarships, which will total 12 per year in three years, are in memory of the late Tom Cooke, international representative, who serviced the Waterbury locals for 20 years.



"Of Course, I Want to Help the Aged—Here!"

Ike Political Maneuvering Sharply Hit by AFL-CIO

CHICAGO—The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting here in mid-August, sharply rapped President Eisenhower for lending his "personal and official encouragement" to some elements in Congress which are trying to "substitute a political circus for serious legislative business."

"It must be remembered, first of all," a council statement said, "that the basic reason for the return of Congress was to complete unfinished business."

The council noted that "the work of this session of

Congress must be limited in scope because it is unfortunately limited in time."

The council charged that "the introduction of wide-ranging programs in Congress at this late date is a transparent political maneuver."

"For the President to place special emphasis on area redevelopment, less than two months after his second veto of such a bill, comes cynicism."

The council statement termed "even more serious" the President's position that national defense can be strengthened through administrative action without increase in appropriations.

It termed such a notion a "disservice to the nation," adding that the American people are not shopping for bargains in national defense. They want "the best, the most, the soonest," the council said.

Ford to Build Smaller Car?

UAW's national Ford department was still awaiting a reply from Ford Motor Co. as Solidarity went to press to a request for a meeting with top management on the company's plans for a smaller-than-compact car.

In a letter dated Aug. 12 from Ken Bannon, department director, to K. D. Cassidy, Ford vice president in charge of industrial relations, Bannon stressed the UAW's anxiety about widespread reports in planning a smaller car—and, further, plans to do most of the manufacturing in Europe.

Bannon said that if reports circulated in leading trade publications and newspapers are correct, Ford's planning "would be grossly unfair to Ford employes in this country and Canada, the communities in which Ford plants operate and the public generally."

Job Transfer

Continued from Page 1

over various grievances, before the company's announced intention to move the workers' jobs southward. The company offered employment to present employes—but at Georgia area rates—with, of course, no UAW agreement. Federal Judge Thomas P. Thornton last month ruled the strike was legal.

Judge Freeman dismissed the contention of company attorneys that only the NLRB had jurisdiction in the case. The firm's attorneys argued also that the UAW should have exhausted the grievance procedure of the contract before turning to the court or any party outside the contract's framework.

The company advanced the argument that neither the court—nor the UAW—at this time should do anything with regard to the future employes of the company in Georgia.

Judge Freeman ruled "the main concern" of the court, the union and the company "should be for those people now employed by the company and covered by the existing contract."

He contended: "The right to move to Georgia isn't much of a right... unless the terms of the contract now in effect move to Georgia with the worker."

Kennedy Will Take Issues to People

Continued from Page 1

The coalition defeated Kennedy's and Johnson's efforts to obtain passage of a medical-care-for-the-aged bill sponsored by Kennedy and based upon the principle established by the Forand Bill, which would put this assistance

into benefits paid under social security.

The vote against the measure, which came after a titanic floor fight personally led by Kennedy and Johnson, was 51-44.

This vote thus made a top campaign issue out of medical care for the aged, since the Democratic platform,

which has the pledged backing of both Kennedy and Johnson, endorses the Forand Bill and principles.

As in similar instances in which liberal legislation had been beaten, the Kennedy and Johnson forces were opposed by Nixon forces on the floor by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R., Ill.), the minority leader, and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), loudest spokesman for the GOP's reactionary wing.

Goldwater, whose family owns a large department store in Phoenix, Ariz., previously failed in his attempt to block the minimum wage bill which extends coverage to some 4 million new workers, including retail and service enterprises doing \$1 million or more in annual sales.

However, the labor-backed minimum wage bill still faces three major hurdles before it becomes law.

The barricade set up by conservatives on the House Rules Committee must be overcome, Senate-House conferees must reach agreement and President Eisenhower must sign the measure.

The Senate passed it by a vote of 62 to 34. It raises the minimum wage to \$1.25 for the 24 million workers presently covered in three steps, reaching the top in 1963.

For the 4 million new workers, this minimum will be \$1 an hour next year and will reach \$1.25 in 1964.

Improvement Factor

Continued from Page 1

improvement factor clause alone now totals \$1,280 a year, based on the 2,000-hour work year and the fact that the improvement factor has now raised the hourly rate 64c over the 12 years.

In other words, \$1,280 of next year's total pay springs from the annual improvement factory victory at the bargaining table in '48 and in successive negotiations.

J. I. Case Strike:

Fact-Finding Panel Gets UAW Support

RACINE, Wis. — UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, has pledged "complete cooperation" of the union with a three-man fact-finding panel named by Wisconsin's Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D) to work out a solution to the UAW strike against J. I. Case Co. here.

The governor stepped into the dispute after the company had broken off negotiations.

Appointed to the panel were Nathan P. Feinsinger, professor of law at

the University of Wisconsin; Dean Reynold C. Seitz, Marquette University Law School and Prof. Edwin Young, chairman of the economics department, University of Wisconsin.

Before taking action, Nelson had appealed to the company and UAW to "get down to the hard business of ironing out your differences."

In reply, Greathouse wired the governor that UAW Local 180 already had proposed to the company that negotiations be resumed and that it had always been the position of the UAW that "such disputes are best and most desirably settled through direct negotiations with the parties."

Greathouse's wire, which noted the UAW international executive board, in session at the time the telegram was sent, had voted fullest possible support to the strike, also asked the governor to urge the company as vigorously as possible to resume negotiations.

The walkout began March 7—more than a month after the contract had expired.

Attempts by the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service and the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board to bring about resumption of bargaining met with management rebuffs.

Registration Drive Opens

CHICAGO — The AFL-CIO has initiated an all-out drive to register as many eligible citizens as possible to turn out the maximum vote in the November elections.

George Meany, federation president, made it clear this will be a non-partisan campaign, the purpose being to encourage the greatest number of citizens to exercise their citizenship responsibilities, regardless of party affiliation or candidate preference.

The AFL-CIO executive council, at its regular quarterly meeting here, voted to ask voluntary contributions from each affiliated union of an amount equal to 5c per member. Members themselves will not be solicited for individual contributions to this registration drive.

Meany estimated that the federation will receive from the affiliated unions about \$500,000.

The campaign for registration will be conducted at the community level with the local labor groups cooperating with existing non-partisan citizens committees set up for this purpose where they exist and seeking their establishment if none do exist. The local committees will not only be non-partisan politically but will represent non-labor as well as labor sections of the community.

The campaign will be directed out of the AFL-CIO president's office with Carl McPeak, a member of the AFL-CIO legislative staff, immediately in charge under Meany's direction.

In announcing the executive council's action at a press conference, Meany said spot checks showed only 55% of citizens eligible to vote were registered, a situation which he described as "discouraging" because the fullest expression of democracy requires the fullest participation by citizens.



"It's settled, then. We'll call it the 'do-little' Congress."